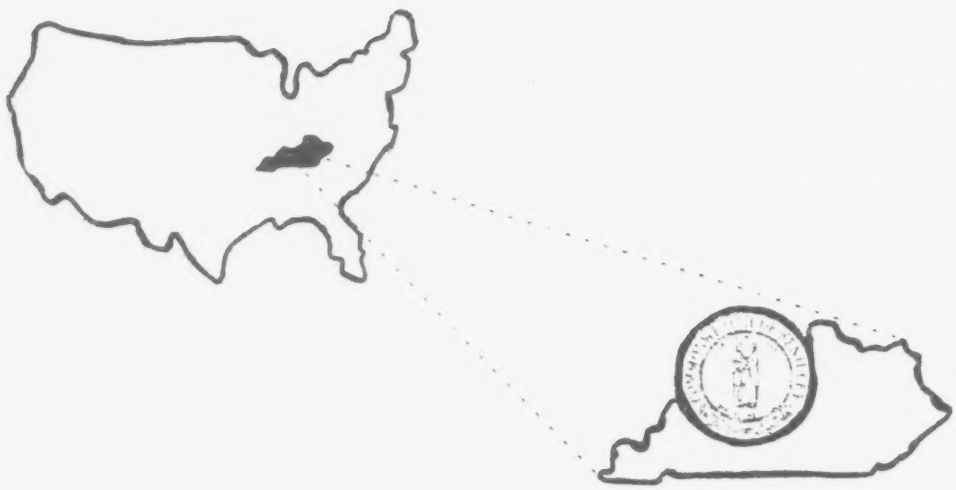
KENTUCKY

Report for

Employment and Training Activities Planning

FY 1982



An annual publication of the Kentucky Department for Human Resources

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KENTUCKY
REPORT FOR
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES PLANNING
FY 1982

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Employment and Training Administration and the
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

May 1981

Purpose

This set of reports is primarily generated to meet the demand of the Commonwealth's Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Prime Sponsors and the Bureau for Manpower Services for labor market information in their planning cycles. As such, it seeks to present analysis and data which will give the planner a valid understanding of the labor market in his respective area, including brief glimpses at the past, the present and the future relative to several important indicators of labor market changes. Although the report formats have been standardized, there remain certain differences in their contents because of prime sponsor emphasis, data availability, and data validity.

Although the emphasis of the report is primarily oriented toward manpower planning, data and analysis in the report may be beneficial to other users. As such, copies of the report are avialable to all interested persons or organizations free of charge.

Acknowledgements

A report of this magnitude can not be undertaken without a great deal of cooperation from several information providers. We would like to thank the University of Louisville's Urban Studies Center and the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors for input relative to the changes in population and economic developments, respectively. Additionally, several Bureau for Manpower Services local offices provided substantial efforts relative to their local labor market changes.

We would also like to formally thank Teresa Nance, the secretary responsible for attractively typing the report. We also thank the C.E.T.A. prime sponsor planners and A.D.D. planners for several concepts relative to report design and methodologies.

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Highlights and Conclusions

The total population of Kentucky in 1978 was estimated at 3,498,300 persons, up 8.6 percent over 1970. That also represented a 1.2 percent jump over 1977. An estimated 280,009 nonwhites resided in the state in 1978, representing 8.0 percent of the population. Kentucky's population is projected to total 3,599,058 persons by 1982.

A total of 43.6 percent of all employed persons in the state in 1979 were white collar workers. The largest share of white collar workers, including 32.9 percent of all employed women, were clerical workers. It was estimated that between 1976 and 1982 there would be an annual average of 75,740 job openings in Kentucky.

After showing a considerable increase from 1978 to 1979, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Kentucky fell 2.9 percent to a 1980 level of 1,209,400 jobs. This represented a loss of 36,000 jobs in Kentucky over the past year. Most of the decline can be attributed to industries traditionally affected by recessionary declines, such as durable goods manufacturing, construction, and trade.

The civilian labor force in Kentucky averaged 1,621,000 persons in 1980, a rise of 3.7 percent over 1979. This large growth in the labor force was due in part to the growth in population, but more importantly, to the high rate of persons entering the labor market. In 1980 the 8.1 percent unemployment rate in Kentucky surpassed the national jobless rate of 7.1 percent. The number of unemployed persons in Kentucky jumped 50.6 percent from 1979, averaging 131,000 in 1980, while the number of employed persons increased only 0.9 percent. By 1982, Kentucky's civilian labor force is projected to total 1,650,655 persons, with an unemployment total of 107,294.

It is estimated that 545,368 persons in Kentucky will be potentially eligible for C.E.T.A. programs in FY 1982. Of these, 23.4 percent will be youth aged 14-21, 50.0 percent will be female, and 18.2 percent will be nonwhites.

During the reference week in December 1980, 56,797 weeks of compensation were claimed by unemployed persons in Kentucky. This represented a 31.1 percent increase over December 1979. The manufacturing industry accounted for nearly 40.0 percent of the insured unemployment in December 1980.

Kentucky Description

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is characterized by a variety of terrain, from the Ohio and Mississippi floodplains through the rolling uplands to the Appalachians, and ranges in elevation from approximately 400 to over 4,000 feet above sea level. The state is comprised of a land mass of 40,395 square miles measuring nearly 400 miles across at one point and 180 miles from northern Kentucky to the southern border. Bounded on the north by the Ohio River, the Commonwealth has successfully utilized this navigable waterway to foster commercial development along its banks. The state has an extensive system of interstate highways extending throughout the state. Kentucky has 120 county governments and several hundred cities classed by size.

The Commonwealth has five major physiographic regions including the:

Eastern Kentucky Coal Field
Bluegrass
Jackson Purchase
Pennyroyal
Western Kentucky Coal Field

Each of these regions is geologically unique, offering lands prime for Farming, forestry, mining and quarrying, and recreation. This availability of economic options lends strength to Kentucky's diversified economy.

Regionalism is a pervasive and prominent feature of Kentucky. Perhaps more than other states, Kentucky has genuine regional style, reflecting local traditions, customs, and geography. Regional pride is a highly developed characteristic of Kentuckians as evidenced by the structures

placed upon the land, such as notable public buildings and fine restoration of historic sites all over the state.

Four out of five Kentuckians are natives, although regional differences throughout the state are striking. The native-born population is highest in the predominantly rural counties of central and eastern Kentucky. But in twenty-three counties natives comprise from 46.8 to 79.9 percent of the population, below the state average of 80.5 percent. Included in these counties are the large urban areas; the military bases of Fort Knox and Fort Campbell; several counties bordering surrounding states; and areas including seven of the eight state-supported colleges and universities.

Kentucky's greater economic growth in recent years has been associated with increasing urbanization and the revival of the coal industry. Both signify future trends for the state. Urbanization has been one of the most important long-tern trends in the distribution of Kentucky's population, and in 1970, the population became predominantly urban for the first time in the state's history. Between 1970 and 1974, nine counties were added to the eight Kentucky counties already referred to as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Most of the remaining smaller urban centers, with populations from 2,500 to 34,000, were originally marketing and retail centers for the surrounding rural areas. Now, however, rural dwellers look to the major cities for their buying needs. These urban centers have further prospered by providing services dealing with industrial mining, riverport, or recreational functions. With the increased importance of urban centers, a more metropolitan outlook is likely to become evident in all aspects of Kentucky life, from economics

to politics.

Throughout Kentucky's history, the Ohio River has been a key factor in determining the commercial development of the state. Four of the urban areas in the state are located along the Ohio including Louisville, northern Kentucky, Owensboro, and Ashland. The other large urban area includes Lexington, which serves both central and eastern Kentucky. Although experiencing stable yet sustained population and economic growth, Lexington is playing an increasing role nationally and regionally, aided by recently opened convention facilities. Louisville, long the Commonwealth's major seat of commerce, has several transportation options beyond that of the Ohio River, including substantial rail services provided by five railroads and several interstate highways which allow great flexibility for motor transport. The northern Kentucky area with its close proximity to Cincinnati also is a good transportation center.

Although recent winters have been longer and more severe, Kentucky normally has a growing season of 200 days with the last and first "killing frosts" occurring in April and October, respectively. The mean rainfall in the upper portion of the Ohio Valley is 38 to 48 inches annually, increasing to 50 inches in the south central area of the state.

Population Characteristics

The total population of the Commonwealth in 1978 was estimated at 3,498,300 people, representing an increase of 8.6 percent over 1970. Females accounted for 51.3 percent of the 1978 population, totaling 1,794,500.

The most sizable increase in population between 1970 and 1978 occurred in the youth age groups. Persons 22 to 24 years old increased 36.8 percent over the eight year period, while the 20 to 21 year old group grew 30.9 percent, and the 14 to 15 year olds increased in population by 27.7 percent. This can be explained by the increase of the birth rate during the 1950's and early 1960's. The end of the Korean War and the prosperity and optimism that followed created a "baby boom" in Kentucky and the nation. This boom appeared in the youth age groups in 1978, and will continue to move into high age groups in future years.

The 25 to 44 age group, which makes up a large portion of the working population, showed a rise in population of 20.0 percent from 1970 to 1978. Those persons 65 years and older increased 17.1 percent over the same period. The only group of people over the age of 14 years that decreased in population over the eight year period was the 45 to 64 age group, which declined 0.2 percent.

The nonwhite population in Kentucky is low compared to many states. Nonwhite persons represented 8.0 percent of Kentucky's total population in 1978, compared to 7.4 percent of the total in 1970. Those between the ages of 14 and 24 years old accounted for 26.7 percent of the total nonwhite population.

According to population projections made by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of Berkeley, California, Kentucky's population is expected to total 3,599,059 people in 1982, an increase of 2.9 percent over the 1978 level.

Table I
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Total Population by Age and Sex
1970 and 1978

	1970	1978 Estimates	1978 % Change From 1970	1978 Male	1978 Female
Total	3,220,711	3,498,300	8.6	1,703,800	1,794,500
14+	2,334,759	2,710,544	16.1	1,299,868	1,410,676
16+	2,232,528	2,580,015	15.6	1,232,821	1,347,194
14-15	102,231	130,529	27.7	67,047	63,482
16-19	253,076	286,885	13.4	149,936	136,949
20-21	114,842	150,311	30.9	77,948	72,363
22-24	150,604	206,063	36.8	105,770	100,293
25-44	731,794	877,879	20.0	423,179	454,700
45-64	664,586	663,410	-0.2	311,836	351,574
65+	337,626	395,467	17.1	164,152	231,315

Table II
Total and Nonwhite Population by Age
1970 and 1978

	Total Population	Nonwhite Population	Percent of Total Population
Total, 1970	3,220,711	236,940	7.4
Total, 1978	3,498,300	280,009	8.0
14+ years	2,710,544	206,077	7.6
16+ years	2,580,015	194,359	7.5
14-15 years	130,529	11,688	9.0
16-19 years	286,885	29,047	10.1
20-21 years	150,311	14,632	9.7
22-24 years	206,063	19,365	9.4
25-44 years	877,879	62,553	7.1
45-64 years	663,410	43,053	6.5
65+ years	395,467	25,739	6.5

Table III

CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
FY 1982
KENTUCKY

AGE COHORT	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	BLACK MALES	BLACK FEMALES	OTHER MALES	OTHER FEMALES	TOTAL WHITES	TOTAL BLACKS	TOTAL OTHERS	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL
0- 4	125,398	123,195	12,797	13,238	260	269	248,593	26,034	530	138,455	136,702	275,157
5- 9	123,294	128,624	11,233	12,820	271	310	251,918	24,053	581	134,798	141,754	276,552
10-14	133,439	142,387	10,561	12,749	198	282	275,826	23,309	480	144,198	155,417	299,616
15-19	174,452	161,154	16,016	14,853	292	306	334,607	30,869	599	190,760	176,314	367,074
20-24	166,312	128,825	14,637	11,897	303	276	295,137	26,534	579	181,252	140,998	322,250
25-29	139,080	115,610	13,015	10,394	227	102	254,690	23,409	329	152,322	126,106	278,428
30-34	118,639	132,127	8,295	9,487	219	362	250,766	17,782	582	127,154	141,976	269,130
35-39	96,821	113,730	5,333	7,531	87	373	210,551	12,865	459	102,241	121,634	223,875
40-44	81,509	98,407	4,203	6,825	142	217	179,916	11,028	359	85,854	105,449	191,303
45-49	75,691	91,248	4,090	6,373	139	299	166,939	10,463	438	79,920	97,919	177,839
50-54	79,225	93,157	4,326	6,697	101	189	172,383	11,023	290	83,652	100,043	183,695
55-59	76,590	90,931	4,372	6,225	71	150	167,521	10,596	221	81,033	97,306	178,339
60-64	65,386	81,001	3,777	5,784	50	48	146,387	9,560	98	69,212	86,833	156,046
65-69	56,517	70,133	4,008	5,017	29	39	126,650	9,025	67	60,554	75,188	135,742
70-74	42,723	56,848	2,965	3,689	19	49	99,571	6,655	69	45,708	60,587	106,295
75 +	53,099	94,245	3,910	6,349	35	77	147,345	10,259	112	57,045	100,671	157,716
14-15	61,578	60,708	5,315	5,520	98	118	122,287	10,836	216	66,992	66,346	133,338
16-19	139,562	128,923	12,813	11,882	234	245	268,485	24,695	479	152,608	141,051	293,659
19 and under	556,584	555,360	50,606	53,659	1,022	1,168	1,111,944	104,266	2,190	608,212	610,188	1,218,400
20-21	66,525	51,530	5,855	4,759	121	111	118,055	10,614	232	72,501	56,399	128,900
22-44	535,836	537,170	39,629	41,375	856	1,220	1,073,006	81,004	2,076	576,322	579,765	1,156,086
45-54	154,917	184,405	8,416	13,070	240	488	339,321	21,486	728	163,572	197,963	361,535
55 and over	294,316	393,159	19,032	27,063	204	364	687,475	46,095	567	313,551	420,586	734,137
TOTAL	1,608,177	1,721,624	123,538	139,926	2,443	3,350	3,329,801	263,464	5,793	1,734,158	1,864,900	3,599,058

Labor Force Composition by Occupation

In 1979, an estimated 644,000 persons were classified as white collar workers in Kentucky. This represented 43.6 percent of all employed persons in Kentucky. Of the white collar workers, 38.4 percent were clerical workers, 28.9 percent were professional and technical workers, 20.3 percent were non-farm managers and administrators, and 12.4 percent were sales workers. Blue collar workers comprised 37.6 percent of all employed persons or 555,000 workers. Three-fourths of all blue collar workers were employed either as craft and kindred workers (38.4 percent) or as nontransport operatives (36.6 percent). Service workers numbered 180,000 or 12.2 percent of the total employment. Farm workers accounted for 6.6 percent of all employed persons or 98,000 workers.

A majority of all male workers were concentrated in blue collar occupations, and they were most likely to be working in craft and kindred jobs. Nearly one-third (33.2 percent) of all male workers were classified as white collar workers. Only 9.4 percent of all employed males were farm workers, and 6.5 percent were service workers.

Nearly one-third (33.0 percent) of all employed females in 1979 were clerical workers. A total of 59.1 percent of all employed women held white collar jobs. Women were also likely to be employed as service workers (20.7 percent). Less than twenty percent of the women (17.7 percent) were blue collar workers, and only 2.5 percent were farm workers.

An estimated 44.6 percent of all white employees in 1979 were white collar workers, with 17.0 percent of all white workers being clerical workers. Approximately 37.1 percent of the whites were blue collar workers. Of all white employed persons, 11.3 percent were service workers and 7.0 percent were farm workers.

Nonwhites were more likely to be employed as blue collar workers (44.7 percent) than as either white collar workers (29.3 percent) service workers (24.6 percent) or farm workers (1.3 percent).

New Occupational Demand

It is estimated that there will be 75,740 annual job openings in Kentucky through 1982, with 49.8 percent of those openings occurring due to growth in the economy. The fastest growing of the major occupational groups is projected to be the service grouping, with a 23.5 percent increase in workers between 1976 and 1982. The highest demand among the service occupations is in traditionally low paying, low skill jobs such as janitors, nurses aides, waiters and waitresses, and guards.

The fastest growing of the white collar occupational groups is projected to be sales workers. Most of that demand will be for sales clerks, another relatively low paying, low skill occupation. In total, it is estimated that there will be 71,650 sales workers employed in 1982, compared to 58,310 in 1976.

It is projected that 13,950 clerical workers will be needed annually to 1982 due to a combination of growth and separations. Altogether, an estimated 238,130 clerical workers will be employed in 1982, compared to 197,390 in 1976. Over one-third of the job openings in clerical positions will be for general office clerks, secretaries and cashiers, with substantial demand also for bookkeepers and typists.

The number of managers and officials is expected to increase by 21.2 percent between 1976 and 1982, with annual job openings of 7,100 during that period. The largest number of openings will be for store managers, which should total 930 in the 1976-1982 period.

Professional, technical and kindred occupations will grow at the slowest rate among white collar jobs. An estimated 18.6 percent of the openings in the professional and technical field will be for elementary and secondary

school teachers, with another 13.8 percent for professional or licensed practical nurses. Dental hygienists and dental assistants are by far the fastest growing occupations in the professional, technical and kindred category.

It is projected that blue collar occupations will experience a slower rate of growth than either white collar workers or service workers. Nonetheless, an estimated 25,880 job openings will occur annually for blue collar workers during the 1976-1982 period. An estimated 44.6 percent of those blue collar openings will be for operatives. These positions cover a wide variety of occupations, with truck drivers accounting for the largest number of openings. Operatives in the mining industry will be among the fastest growing occupations.

There will be an estimated annual need for 9,730 craft and kindred workers during the six-year period. The fastest growing occupations in this grouping include cement masons, roof bolters and mine machinery mechanics.

A projected 4,610 non-farm laborers will be needed annually in the 1976-1982 period. Trades helpers will be both the fastest growing and highest demand occupation within this categoty.

Table IV
Kentucky Labor Force Status by Occupation
1979

	Employment	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
White Collar Workers			
Total	644,000	19,000	2.9
Professional & Technical	186,000	3,000	1.6
Managers & Administrators except Farm	131,000	3,000	1.9
Sales Workers	80,000	4,000	4.6
Clerical Workers	247,000	10,000	3.8
Blue Collar Workers			
Total	555,000	41,000	6.9
Craft & Kindred Workers	213,000	9,000	3.9
Operatives, except Transport	203,000	21,000	9.3
Transport Equipment Operatives	59,000	3,000	4.6
Nonfarm Laborers	80,000	9,000	9.7
Service Workers	180,000	14,000	7.4
Farm Workers	98,000	1,000	1.0

*Items may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table V
Occupational Distribution of Employment in Kentucky
by Race and Sex
Vertical Percent Distribution
1979

	Total	Men	Women	White	Nonwhite
Total Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White Collar Workers					
Total	43.6	33.2	59.1	44.6	29.3
Professional & Technical	12.6	11.3	14.6	12.7	11.8
Managers & Administrators, except Farm	8.9	11.5	4.9	9.2	3.8
Sales Workers	5.4	4.6	6.6	5.7	1.7
Clerical Workers	16.7	5.8	33.0	17.0	12.1
Blue Collar Workers					
Total	37.6	51.0	17.7	37.1	44.7
Craft & Kindred Workers	14.4	22.9	1.8	14.7	10.4
Operative, except Transport	13.8	14.3	13.0	13.3	20.9
Transport Equipment Operatives	4.0	5.8	1.3	3.9	4.5
Nonfarm Laborers	5.4	8.0	1.6	5.2	8.8
Service Workers	12.2	6.5	20.7	11.3	24.6
Farm Workers	6.6	9.4	2.5	7.0	1.3

NOTE: Items may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE V I
SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS FOR
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1976-1982 JOB OPENINGS, ANNUAL AVERAGE Total	Growth	Separation
Total, All Occupations	75,740	37,740	38,000
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	10,800	5,150	5,650
Elementary School Teachers	1,310	360	950
Nurses, Professional	940	490	450
Secondary School Teachers	700	250	450
*Licensed Practical Nurses	550	290	260
Accountants & Auditors	520	280	240
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	7,100	3,130	3,970
Managers, Store	930	420	510
Sales Managers	160	90	70
Inspectors, except Const., Pub. Adm.	150	70	80
Wholesalers	140	50	90
SALES WORKERS	4,790	2,220	2,570
Sales Clerks	2,700	1,270	1,430
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	200	110	90
CLERICAL WORKERS	13,950	6,790	7,160
General Clerk Office	1,820	850	970
Secretaries	1,770	840	930
Cashiers	1,480	720	760
Bookkeepers, Hand	930	450	480
Typists	810	390	420
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS	9,730	5,550	4,180
Supervisors, Nonworking	1,270	710	560
*Heavy Equipment Operators	890	640	250
Carpenters	720	390	330
Auto Mechanics	640	410	230
Maintenance Repair, General Util.	550	320	230
OPERATIVES	11,540	6,410	5,130
Truck Drivers	1,090	710	380
Sewing Machine Oper., Reg. Eqt. Garment	950	370	580
Delivery Route Workers	560	310	250
Wellers, Flame Cutters	470	310	160
Production Packagers	430	140	290

Table VI
SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS FOR
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (continued)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1976-1982 JOB OPENINGS, ANNUAL AVERAGE Total	Growth	Separation
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	13,230	6,070	7,160
Janitors & Sextons	3,110	1,100	2,010
*Nurses Aides, Orderlies	1,490	830	660
Waiter/Waitress	1,320	720	600
*Guards & Doorkeepers	1,060	470	590
Food Prep. & Ser. Wkrs. Fast Food	830	400	430
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4,610	2,430	2,180
*Helper Trades	830	550	280
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	510	340	170
Order Fillers	240	140	100
Gardeners, Groundskeepers, except Farm	230	80	150
Garbage Collectors	140	80	60

TABLE VII
SELECTED FAST GROWING OCCUPATIONS FOR
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	Employment 1976	Employment 1982	Rate of Growth 1976-1982	Total Job Openings Annual Averages 1976-1982
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED WORKERS				
Dental Hygienists	410	680	65.9	70
Dental Assistants	1,350	2,220	64.4	200
X-Ray Technicians	1,160	1,550	33.6	100
Medical Lab Assistants	1,130	1,500	32.7	110
Dietitians	430	570	32.6	50
SALES WORKERS				
Real Estate Sales, Agents, Representatives	380	530	39.5	50
CLERICAL WORKERS				
Proof Machine Operators	860	1,170	36.1	80
Statement Clerks	530	720	35.9	60
Bank Tellers	3,580	4,840	35.2	320
Insurance Clerks, Medical	870	1,170	34.5	90
Receptionists	4,040	5,320	31.7	380
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS				
Cement Masons	1,400	2,080	48.6	150
Roof Bolters	1,880	2,760	46.8	240
Mine Machinery Mechanics	2,320	3,390	46.1	240
Bricklayers	1,420	1,970	38.7	120
Heavy Equipment Operators	11,490	15,350	33.6	890
OPERATIVES				
Tipple Operators	810	1,200	48.2	80
Continuous Mining Machine Oper.	770	1,140	48.1	80
Shuttle Car Operators	2,120	3,100	46.2	210
Beattice Builders	590	860	45.8	60
Cutting Machine Operators	830	1,210	45.8	80

Table VII
SELECTED FAST GROWING OCCUPATIONS FOR
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (continued)

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	Employment 1976	Employment 1982	Rate of Growth 1976-1982	Total Job Openings Annual Averages 1976-1982
SERVICE WORKERS				
Guards & Doorkeepers	7,530	10,320	37.1	1,060
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	15,250	20,200	32.5	1,490
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM				
Helpers, Trades	9,830	13,120	33.5	830

Table VIII
Estimated Nonagricultural Wage
and Salary Employment and Job Openings
Broad Occupations
State of Kentucky, 1976, 1982

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT CHANGE		JOB OPENINGS		
	Actual 1976		Projected 1982		Projected 1976-1982		Annual Average		
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Total	Growth	Separations
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,111,850	100.0	1,338,300	100.0	226,450	20.4	75,740	37,740	38,000
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	508,400	45.7	612,150	45.7	103,750	20.4	36,640	17,290	19,350
Professional, Technical & Kindred	164,280	14.8	195,200	14.6	30,920	18.8	10,800	5,150	5,650
Managers and Officials	88,420	8.0	107,170	8.0	18,750	21.2	7,100	3,130	3,970
Sales Workers	58,310	5.2	71,650	5.3	13,340	22.9	4,790	2,220	2,570
Clerical Workers	197,390	17.7	238,130	17.8	40,740	20.6	13,950	6,790	7,160
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	448,870	40.4	535,170	40.0	86,300	19.2	25,880	14,390	11,490
Craft and Kindred Workers	154,150	13.9	187,430	14.0	33,280	21.6	9,730	5,550	4,180
Operatives	220,860	19.9	259,310	19.4	38,450	17.4	11,540	6,410	5,130
Laborers Except Farm	73,860	6.6	88,430	6.6	14,570	19.7	4,610	2,430	2,180
SERVICE WORKERS	154,580	13.9	190,980	14.3	36,400	23.5	13,230	6,070	7,610

Employment Developments and Outlook by Selected Industries

After showing a considerable increase from 1978 to 1979, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Kentucky fell 2.9 percent to a 1980 level of 1,209,400 workers. This represented a loss of 36,000 jobs in Kentucky over the past year. Most of this decline can be attributed to the national recession. In the manufacturing sector, 21,100 jobs were lost over the past year, with most of the employment decrease occurring in industries that have been most affected by the recession. Transportation equipment showed an employment decline of 4,400 workers between 1979 and 1980, while electric and electronic equipment lost 4,200. Employment in the fabricated metal products and primary metal industries decreased by 2,400 and 1,000 workers, respectively. Lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures, industries closely connected with the ailing construction industry, experienced employment drops of 1,100 and 900 workers, respectively. Other notable employment losses over the past year included a drop of 1,400 workers in the rubber and miscellaneous plastic products industry and a deficit of 700 employees in textile mill products.

There was a net loss of 14,900 nonmanufacturing jobs in Kentucky between 1979 and 1980, with construction and trade responsible for the reduction of 19,800 jobs. For the first time since the recession of 1974-5, the construction industry in Kentucky experienced an employment decline in 1980, losing 11,300 jobs from the previous year. The trade industry also suffered considerably from the recession, as wholesale trade employment receded by 2,300 workers and retail trade employment fell by 6,200. Employment in the mining industry decreased by 1,800 jobs due mainly to the lack of a strong market for Kentucky coal. Transportation and public utilities

experienced an employment loss of 1,400 workers over the year.

There were some employment gains registered in the nonmanufacturing sector in 1980. The services industry continued to expand over the past year, adding 4,300 jobs in 1980. Finance, insurance and real estate employment edged upward 800 workers. Government employment also showed a net gain of 3,000 jobs, as gains of 4,900 workers in federal government and 3,800 in state and local education more than offset a reduction of 5,700 jobs in other state and local government.

Future employment trends in Kentucky will depend to a great extent on the national economy. If the national recession continues, any economic recovery in Kentucky will be unlikely. If the economy begins to improve in 1981, recovery in Kentucky's economic situation will still come about slowly.

Table IX
Kentucky Nonagricultural
Wage and Salary Employment Trends
1975-1980
(employment rounded to thousands)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Percent Change 1975-1980	Percent Change 1979-1980
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1057.6	1103.1	1148.3	1209.9	1245.4	1209.4	14.4	- 2.9
Manufacturing Total	259.8	273.3	284.9	292.2	297.2	276.1	6.3	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	115.4	121.3	123.7	124.6	125.2	121.0	4.9	- 3.4
Food & Kindred Products	22.2	22.7	23.2	22.3	22.1	22.3	0.5	0.9
Distilled Liquors (Except Brandy)	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	-10.5	2.0
Tobacco Manufactures	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.7	-16.4	- 8.6
Cigarettes	10.3	10.1	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.2	-20.4	- 7.9
Tobacco Stemming & Redrying	1.3	1.8	----	----	----	----	----	----
Textile Mill Products	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.2	- 7.5	-10.1
Apparel & Other Products	26.2	27.8	28.2	27.4	27.5	27.3	4.2	- 0.7
Men's Boys' Suits, Coats, & Furnishings	19.4	21.1	21.6	21.2	21.2	20.8	7.2	- 1.9
Paper & Allied Products	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.4	10.5	- 1.3
Printing & Publishing	12.0	12.3	12.8	13.5	14.3	14.3	19.2	0.0
Chemical and Allied Products	13.8	15.5	16.1	16.3	16.4	15.8	14.5	- 3.7
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	24.3	4.5
Plastic Materials & Synthetics	5.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	- 5.3	- 5.3
Paints & Allied Products	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	-10.5	-15.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	20.0	- 5.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	7.1	7.3	8.5	10.3	10.8	9.4	32.4	-13.0
Leather and Leather Products	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	-18.4	- 4.8
Durable Goods	144.4	152.0	161.2	167.6	172.0	155.1	7.4	- 9.8
Lumber & Wood Products	8.8	9.9	9.2	10.3	10.7	9.6	9.1	-10.3
Furniture & Fixtures	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.3	0.0	-14.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	10.2	9.6	14.3	- 5.9
Primary Metal Industries	15.8	16.7	17.2	18.3	19.4	18.4	16.5	- 5.2
Blast Furnaces & Basic Steel Products	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.3	2.5	- 8.8

Table IX

Kentucky Nonagricultural
Wage and Salary Employment Trends
1975-1980
(employment rounded to thousands)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Percent Change 1975-1980	Percent Change 1979-1980
Durable Goods (cont.)								
Fabricated Metal Products	18.5	20.1	22.0	21.7	21.0	18.6	0.5	-11.4
Machinery (except electrial)	34.4	35.4	36.5	38.4	40.8	38.8	12.8	- 4.9
Electric & Electronic Equipment	34.6	35.2	38.6	39.5	39.7	35.5	2.6	-10.6
Transportation Equipment	12.0	12.5	14.3	16.0	16.0	11.6	- 3.3	-27.5
Other Durable Goods	6.6	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.7	16.7	- 3.7
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	797.8	829.8	863.4	917.7	948.2	933.3	17.0	- 1.6
Mining	46.6	46.8	48.6	52.1	54.5	52.7	13.1	- 3.3
Bituminous Coal & Lignite Mining	41.5	41.8	43.5	47.0	49.2	47.5	14.5	- 3.5
Construction	50.3	54.2	58.4	68.2	69.2	57.9	15.1	-16.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	60.2	60.9	64.6	67.2	70.2	68.8	14.3	- 2.0
Transportation	34.9	35.2	37.6	38.9	40.7	38.9	11.5	- 4.4
Communication	13.8	13.9	14.8	15.6	16.4	16.4	18.9	0.0
Electric, Gas, & Garment Services	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.5	18.4	3.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	222.9	234.1	247.6	264.3	268.1	259.6	16.5	- 3.2
Wholesale Trade	55.2	56.9	59.0	63.5	63.6	61.3	11.1	- 3.6
Retail Trade	167.7	177.2	188.6	200.8	204.5	198.3	18.3	- 3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	41.4	43.4	46.3	48.8	51.0	51.8	25.1	1.6
Services	168.2	177.4	185.9	196.8	204.8	209.1	24.3	2.1
Laundries, Cleaning & Sanitary Services	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	- 6.9	- 5.3
Total Government	208.3	213.0	212.0	220.3	230.4	233.4	12.1	1.3
Total Federal Government	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.8	38.4	43.3	6.4	12.8
Total State & Local Government	167.5	172.6	171.9	180.5	192.0	190.1	13.5	- 1.0
Other State & Local Government	73.0	75.2	76.6	82.3	85.6	79.9	9.5	- 6.7
State & Local Education	94.5	97.4	95.3	98.2	106.4	110.2	16.6	3.6

Hours and Earnings in Selected Manufacturing Industries

Average weekly earnings in Kentucky increased from $266.74 in 1979 to $285.53 in 1980. This represented an increase of 7.0 percent. Average weekly earnings in nondurable goods industries rose 5.1 percent, reaching $258.80. A sharp jump in weekly wages of 30.4 percent took place in the petroleum and coal products industry. The tobacco manufactures and textile mill products industries experienced weekly wage hikes of 10.4 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively. Average weekly earnings of production workers in durable goods industries rose 7.8 percent higher in 1980 than in 1979. Average weekly wages in the transportation equipment increased 12.0 percent in 1980. The average weekly earnings of production workers in the remaining major manufacturing industries showed gains of less than 10.0 percent.

In 1980 production workers in Kentucky worked 38.9 hours per week as compared to a workweek of 39.4 hours in 1979. The length of the workweek in nondurable goods industries was three-tenths of an hour longer in 1980. In 1979 the length of the workweek in petroleum and coal products industry was 43.4 hours, but by 1980 it had risen significantly to 56.7 hours. The workweek for production workers in durable goods industries was eight-tenths of an hour shorter in 1980 than in 1979. The transportation equipment industry showed an increase in average weekly hours from 43.0 hours in 1979 to 44.3 hours in 1980.

Average hourly earnings increased 8.4 percent during 1980 to $7.34. Hourly earnings in nondurable goods industries were up 6.4 percent, with a large increase in rubber and miscellaneous products of 10.5 percent. Average hourly earnings went from $7.14 in 1979 to $7.85 in 1980 in durable goods industries. Production workers in stone, clay and glass products, blast furnaces and basic steel products, fabricated metal products, machinery (except electrical), electric and electronic machinery, and other durable goods industries all experienced increases of 10.0 percent or more in average hourly earnings between 1979 and 1980.

Table X
Summary of Hours and Earnings
for Manufacturing Industries in Kentucky
1979 & 1980
(Annual Averages)

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	1979	1980	%Change	1979	1980	%Change	1979	1980	%Change
Manufacturing	$266.74	$285.53	7.0	39.4	38.9	- 1.3	$ 6.77	$ 7.34	8.4
Nondurable	241.40	258.80	5.1	38.5	38.8	0.8	6.27	6.67	6.4
Food & Kindred Products	282.76	303.97	7.5	41.4	41.3	- 0.2	6.83	7.36	7.8
Distilled Liquors (except Brandy)	309.12	306.16	- 1.0	43.6	43.8	0.5	7.09	6.99	- 1.4
Tobacco Manufactures	288.42	318.27	10.4	38.0	38.3	0.8	7.59	8.31	9.5
Cigarettes	322.04	377.50	17.2	38.8	39.2	1.0	8.30	9.63	16.0
Textile Mill Products	143.40	158.12	10.3	33.9	34.6	2.1	4.23	4.57	8.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	151.06	162.06	7.3	36.4	37.0	1.7	4.15	4.38	5.5
Men's, Boys' Suits, Coats, Furnish.	154.15	165.89	7.6	36.1	36.3	0.6	4.27	4.57	7.0
Paper & Allied Products	250.51	252.06	0.6	39.7	39.2	- 1.3	6.31	6.43	1.9
Printing & Publishing	291.06	298.50	2.6	37.8	37.5	- 0.8	7.70	7.96	3.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	345.64	359.96	4.1	42.1	42.1	0.0	8.21	8.55	4.1
Industrial Inorganic Chemical	333.07	340.72	2.3	40.8	41.4	1.5	8.09	8.23	1.7
Plastic Materials & Synthetics	369.37	377.47	2.2	43.1	42.7	- 0.9	8.57	8.84	3.2
Paints & Allied Products	245.70	257.79	4.9	39.0	39.0	0.0	6.30	6.61	4.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	402.32	524.48	30.4	43.4	56.7	30.7	9.27	9.25	- 0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	242.43	256.28	5.7	36.9	35.3	- 4.3	6.57	7.26	10.5
Leather & Leather Products	158.05	165.52	4.7	36.5	36.7	0.6	4.33	4.51	4.2
Durable Goods	286.31	308.51	7.8	40.1	39.3	- 2.0	7.14	7.85	9.9
Lumber & Wood Products	221.69	229.96	3.7	39.8	38.2	- 4.0	5.57	6.02	8.1
Furniture & Fixtures	194.18	200.52	3.3	37.2	36.0	- 3.2	5.22	5.57	6.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	266.05	280.80	5.5	41.7	40.0	- 4.1	6.38	7.02	10.0
Primary Metal Industries	390.31	421.78	8.1	40.7	40.4	- 0.7	9.59	10.44	8.9
Blast Furances & Basic Steel Products	435.09	471.61	8.4	38.3	37.4	- 2.4	11.36	12.61	11.0
Fabricated Metal Products	266.12	291.73	9.6	40.2	39.8	- 1.0	6.62	7.33	10.7
Machinery (except electrial)	292.04	312.74	7.1	39.2	38.0	- 3.1	7.45	8.23	10.5
Electric & Electronic Equipment	267.33	289.81	8.4	39.9	38.9	- 2.5	6.70	7.45	11.2
Transportation Equipment	369.80	414.21	12.0	43.0	44.3	3.0	8.60	9.35	8.7
Other Durable Goods	177.56	193.80	9.2	38.6	38.0	- 1.6	4.60	5.10	10.9

Labor Turnover

Total accessions (new hires and recalls) in Kentucky's manufacturing industries in 1980 averaged 3.7 per 100 employees per month. Total separations averaged 4.7 per 100 employees. Effects of the recession were most evident in the transportation industry, where an accession rate of 6.5 per 100 workers was more than offset by a separation rate of 12.5 per 100 employees. An accession rate of 4.6 per 100 employees in the furniture and fixtures industry, compared with a separation rate of 7.2 in that industry, reflected the sluggishness in construction over the year.

The mining industry also showed a negative turnover in 1980, with an accession rate of 2.0 per 100 employees and a separation rate of 3.1. The bituminous coal and lignite mining industry experienced an accession rate of 1.2 per 100 employees and a separation rate of 2.5.

Table XI

Estimated Labor Turnover
Per 100 Employees
Manufacturing and Mining Industries
1980

	Total Accessions	New Hires	Recalls	Total Separations	Quits	Layoffs
Manufacturing	3.7	1.4	1.9	4.7	1.0	2.8
Nondurable Goods	3.5	1.8	1.5	4.1	1.4	2.1
Food & Kindred Products	3.4	2.2	1.0	3.3	1.3	1.4
Distilled Liquors	3.7	1.4	1.7	3.6	0.5	2.3
Tobacco Manufactures	6.3	1.7	4.6	6.5	1.1	4.2
Cigarettes	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.0	0.6
Apparel & Other Textile	4.5	2.8	1.5	5.9	2.5	2.8
Men's, Boys' Suits, Coats and Furnishings	4.2	3.0	0.9	5.6	2.7	2.3
Paper & Allied Products	2.7	1.7	0.9	3.1	0.9	1.7
Printing & Publishing	2.1	1.4	0.6	2.2	1.0	0.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.4	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.3
Industrial Chemicals	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.3
Plastic Materials & Synthetics	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.0
Paints & Allied Products	1.1	0.8	0.3	3.0	0.6	1.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	5.0	1.1	3.7	5.3	0.6	4.2
Leather & Leather Products	3.6	2.3	0.7	4.4	1.5	1.9
Durable Goods	3.4	0.8	2.0	4.7	0.6	3.1
Lumber & Wood Products	4.5	1.8	2.6	5.3	1.4	3.4
Furniture Fixtures	4.6	2.1	2.4	7.2	1.7	4.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.3	0.5	0.7	2.8	0.4	2.1
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.4	0.3	1.8
Blast Furance & Basic Steel Products	1.4	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.1	1.5
Fabricated Metal Products	2.5	0.9	1.2	3.2	0.7	1.6
Machinery (except electrical)	1.7	0.4	0.9	2.4	0.4	1.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	4.8	0.5	2.7	6.2	0.5	3.7
Transportation Equipment	6.5	0.3	6.2	12.5	0.4	11.6
Instruments & Misc. Manufacturing	4.5	2.9	1.4	6.9	2.2	3.4
Mining	2.0	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.5	2.2
Bituminous Coal & Lignite Mining	1.2	0.5	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	9.7	3.3	6.3	8.1	2.0	5.0

Recent Labor Force and Unemployment Trends

The civilian labor force in Kentucky averaged 1,621,000 persons in 1980, a rise of 3.7 percent over 1979. Kentucky's labor force showed an increase of 0.7 percent between 1978 and 1979. This large growth in the labor force in 1980 was due in part to the growth in population, but more importantly, to the high rate of persons entering the labor market. The number of unemployed persons jumped 50.6 percent from 1979, averaging 131,000 in 1980, while the number of employed persons increased only 0.9 percent. This indicates that the majority of the increase in the labor force was made up of men and women entering the labor market but unable to find employment. The average unemployment rate in 1980 was 8.1 percent, up considerably from the 5.6 percent rate in 1979. Unemployment in Kentucky peaked in June and July 1980, when the rate of joblessness reached 9.0 percent.

In 1980 the unemployment rate in Kentucky surpassed the national jobless rate. Not only was Kentucky's 1980 average unemployment rate of 8.1 percent higher than the national rate of 7.1 percent, but the state joblessness rate was higher than the U. S. rate every month of the year. During the 1974-5 recession, the coal industry helped to keep the state's economy on a more stable level than the nation's economy, but these unemployment figures indicate that this was not the case in 1980.

Further evidence of the impact of the sluggishness of the coal industry on the state's unemployment situation can be seen by looking at the relative unemployment levels of the five C.E.T.A. Prime Sponsor areas in Kentucky. The highest rate of unemployment among these five areas occurred in the Eastern Kentucky concentrated Employment Program area, where most of the Eastern Kentucky coal fields are located. Unemployment in this area averaged 10.0

percent in 1980. The Balance of State area experienced an average unemployment rate of 8.5 percent for the year, with increased unemployment in every area of the state. The state's urban areas also suffered from high unemployment in 1980, as the Louisville - Jefferson County area experienced a jobless rate of 8.0 percent, and Kenton County showed a rate of 6.2 percent. The Bluegrass Employment and Training Program area, centered in Lexington, continued to be the state's lowest unemployment area, with an average unemployment rate of 4.7 percent in 1980.

By 1982, Kentucky's civilian labor force is projected to total 1,650,655 persons, with an unemployment total of 107,294. Kentucky's unemployment rate is expected to edge downward, reaching 6.5 percent by 1982. Certain segments of the labor force, however, are expected to continue to have high unemployment rates. Young workers 16-19 years old are projected to experience an unemployment rate of 18.9 percent, and unemployment among nonwhite is projected at 12.6 percent.

Table XII
Labor Force Trends
Years 1979 & 1980

	1979			1980			Percent Change
	Civilian Labor Force	Total Unemp.	Unemp. Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Total Unemp.	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force 1979-1980
Kentucky	1,563,000	87,000	5.6	*1,621,000	131,000	8.1	3.7
BMS Local Offices							
Ashland	52,016	3,286	6.3	54,136	5,660	10.5	4.1
Bowling Green	65,686	3,281	5.0	68,349	6,391	9.4	4.1
Corbin	57,225	4,320	7.5	57,992	5,980	10.3	1.3
Covington	134,839	5,573	4.1	143,232	9,223	6.4	6.2
Danville	32,691	2,035	6.2	33,336	2,924	8.8	2.0
Elizabethtown	74,433	5,247	7.0	76,526	7,025	9.2	2.8
Frankfort	45,682	1,604	3.5	48,360	2,483	5.1	5.9
Glasgow	32,911	1,965	6.0	34,024	3,165	9.3	3.4
Harlan	12,012	1,034	8.6	12,126	1,191	9.8	0.9
Hazard	40,562	4,060	10.0	41,102	4,743	11.5	1.3
Henderson	33,726	1,542	4.6	35,547	2,171	6.1	5.4
Hopkinsville	41,418	2,509	6.1	43,784	4,146	9.5	5.7
Lexington	141,089	4,745	3.4	146,177	6,533	4.5	3.6
Louisville	366,893	18,867	5.1	379,589	29,755	7.8	3.5
Madisonville	44,717	2,609	5.8	44,943	3,677	8.2	0.5
Mayfield	34,850	2,697	7.7	36,343	4,276	11.8	4.3
Maysville	22,377	1,281	5.7	23,440	2,024	8.6	4.8
Middlesboro	12,639	983	7.8	12,453	1,245	10.0	- 1.5
Morehead	26,025	1,955	7.5	27,284	3,054	11.2	4.8
Owensboro	58,412	3,185	5.5	63,231	4,840	7.7	8.3
Paducah	46,381	2,615	5.6	47,162	4,007	8.5	1.7
Pikeville	29,194	1,905	6.5	29,506	1,899	6.4	1.1
Prestonsburg	34,956	2,497	7.1	35,817	3,217	9.0	2.5
Somerset	70,306	4,609	6.6	72,468	6,869	9.5	3.1
Winchester	51,960	2,596	5.0	53,073	4,502	8.5	2.1

*The Civilian Labor Force column does not check mathematically because the statewide Annual Averages derived from the Current Population Survey are rounded individually.

Table XIII
Labor Force Data in Kentucky
1970 - 1980

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	U. S. Unemployment Rate
1980 Average	1,621,000	1,489,000	131,000	8.1	7.1
December	1,608,023	1,487,264	121,759	7.6	6.9
November	1,626,401	1,507,351	119,050	7.3	7.1
October	1,646,743	1,519,257	127,257	7.7	7.1
September	1,645,660	1,509,654	136,006	8.3	7.1
August	1,641,486	1,500,967	140,519	8.6	7.5
July	1,647,500	1,498,600	148,960	9.0	7.9
June	1,666,555	1,516,675	149,880	9.0	7.8
May	1,642,155	1,517,514	124,641	7.6	7.0
April	1,612,781	1,490,427	122,354	7.6	6.6
March	1,579,412	1,457,762	121,650	7.7	6.6
February	1,564,973	1,427,770	137,194	8.8	6.8
January	1,557,250	1,343,750	122,500	7.9	6.8
1979 Average	1,563,000	1,476,000	87,000	5.6	5.8
December	1,568,800	1,478,034	90,766	5.8	5.6
November	1,578,656	1,497,253	81,403	5.2	5.6
October	1,589,406	1,508,938	80,468	5.1	5.6
September	1,583,145	1,507,777	75,368	4.8	5.6
August	1,571,531	1,487,103	84,428	5.4	5.9
July	1,581,025	1,488,281	92,744	5.9	5.8
June	1,592,747	1,509,071	83,676	5.3	6.0
May	1,563,289	1,492,752	70,537	4.5	5.2
April	1,543,140	1,464,531	78,609	5.1	5.5
March	1,528,320	1,438,307	90,013	5.9	6.1
February	1,522,560	1,418,060	104,500	6.9	6.4
January	1,533,382	1,421,893	111,489	7.3	6.4
1978 Average	1,552,000	1,470,000	82,000	5.3	6.0
1977 Average	1,510,000	1,440,000	70,000	4.6	7.0
1976 Average	1,451,000	1,370,000	81,000	5.6	7.7
1975 Average	1,406,000	1,303,000	103,000	7.3	8.5
1974 Average	1,411,000	1,347,000	64,000	4.5	5.6
1973 Average	1,375,000	1,325,000	51,000	3.7	4.9
1972 Average	1,281,000	1,205,000	76,000	5.9	5.6
1971 Average	1,260,000	1,195,000	65,000	5.2	5.9
1970 Average	1,227,000	1,173,000	54,000	4.4	4.9

Table XIV
Kentucky Unemployment Rates
by C.E.T.A. Prime Sponsors Areas
for 1980

	Kentucky	C.E.T.A. Prime Sponsors				
		Balance of State	Bluegrass Employment & Training Program	Eastern Kentucky C.E.P.	Kenton County	Louisville Jefferson County
1980 Annual Average	8.1	8.5	4.7	10.0	6.2	8.0
December	7.6	8.0	4.3	8.9	6.6	7.4
November	7.3	7.6	4.3	8.8	6.4	7.3
October	7.7	8.0	4.6	9.3	6.9	7.8
September	8.3	8.5	4.9	10.0	6.9	8.7
August	8.6	8.7	5.0	10.2	7.1	9.3
July	9.0	9.8	5.6	10.6	6.7	8.3
June	9.0	9.2	5.6	10.2	6.5	9.8
May	7.6	7.9	4.5	9.2	5.8	7.7
April	7.6	8.0	4.2	9.9	5.5	7.2
March	7.7	8.3	4.3	10.8	5.4	6.6
February	8.8	9.3	4.7	11.9	5.5	8.3
January	7.9	8.3	4.7	10.7	5.3	7.1

Table XV

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
FY 1982
KENTUCKY

AGE COHORT	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	BLACK MALES	BLACK FEMALES	OTHER MALES	OTHER FEMALES	TOTAL WHITES	TOTAL BLACKS	TOTAL OTHERS	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL
LABOR FORCE												
16-19	78,280	60,227	5,379	6,430	140	102	138,507	11,809	243	83,799	66,760	150,558
20-21	56,933	34,676	4,114	3,757	66	64	91,610	7,871	129	61,113	38,497	99,610
22-44	496,986	376,559	34,382	33,651	708	585	873,545	68,032	1,293	532,075	410,795	942,870
45-54	110,180	78,606	6,854	7,898	134	218	188,786	14,753	352	117,169	86,722	203,891
55 and over	137,918	95,100	10,241	10,050	169	248	233,018	20,291	416	148,328	105,398	253,726
TOTAL	880,297	645,169	60,969	61,785	1,216	1,217	1,525,467	122,755	2,434	942,483	708,172	1,650,655
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES												
16-19	56.1	46.7	42.0	54.1	60.1	41.7	51.6	47.8	50.7	54.9	47.3	51.3
20-21	85.6	67.3	70.3	78.9	54.2	57.7	77.6	74.2	55.9	84.3	68.3	77.3
22-44	92.7	70.1	86.8	81.3	82.7	48.0	81.4	84.0	62.3	92.3	70.9	81.6
45-54	71.1	42.6	81.4	60.4	55.8	44.7	55.6	68.7	48.3	71.6	43.8	56.4
55 and over	46.9	24.2	53.8	37.1	82.9	68.0	33.9	44.0	73.4	47.3	25.1	34.6
TOTAL	73.9	49.8	71.1	63.0	73.5	50.1	61.4	66.8	59.6	73.7	50.7	61.7

Table XVI

UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
FY 1982
KENTUCKY

AGE COHORT	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	NONWHITE MALES	NONWHITE FEMALES	TOTAL WHITES	TOTAL NONWHITES	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL
UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES									
16-19	11,566	12,196	1,737	2,901	23,762	4,638	13,303	15,097	28,400
20-21	4,696	3,404	717	1,114	8,100	1,831	5,413	4,518	9,931
22-44	23,654	24,147	3,515	4,146	47,801	7,661	27,169	28,293	55,462
45-54	2,760	2,640	386	298	5,400	685	3,146	2,938	6,085
55 and over	3,421	3,068	566	361	6,489	927	3,987	3,429	7,416
TOTAL	46,097	45,455	6,921	8,820	91,552	15,742	53,018	54,275	107,294
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES									
16-19	14.8	20.2	31.5	44.4	17.2	37.7	15.9	22.6	18.9
20-21	8.2	9.8	17.2	29.2	8.8	22.5	8.9	11.7	10.1
22-44	4.8	6.4	10.0	12.1	5.5	10.8	5.1	6.9	5.9
45-54	2.5	3.4	5.5	3.7	2.9	4.4	2.7	3.4	3.0
55 and over	2.5	3.2	5.4	3.5	2.8	4.4	2.7	3.3	2.9
TOTAL	5.2	7.0	11.1	14.0	6.0	12.6	5.6	7.7	6.5

An Explanation of CETA Planning Tables

The basic CETA planning table has been prepared for Kentucky, each Area Development District, CETA Prime Sponsor, and SMSA. The data are estimated for FY 1982 according to guidelines provided by the Employment and Training Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The column headed "Projected 1982 Total Population" reflects projected 1982 total population in the area. The second column, headed "Estimated Number of Persons Potentially Eligible for CETA Programs Age 14+", can also be used as an estimate of those persons 14 years of age or older who are economically disadvantaged. The estimate of those persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more refers to the total number of people 14 years of age or older unemployed for at least 15 weeks at any time during the fiscal year and not necessarily for 15 consecutive weeks. The estimate of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines refers to the total number of persons in poverty, including those under 14 years of age. The final column, an estimate of AFDC recipients, refers only to those 14 years of age or older.

Due to a lack of data on Hispanic, American Indian, or Asian populations in Kentucky, the data for ethnic groups has been divided into white and non-white with Hispanic, American Indian, and Asian groups included with blacks.

The table titled "Vertical Percent Distribution of CETA Eligible Population by Age, Race and Sex - FY 1982" gives a percentage distribution of the eligible population for each CETA title by age, race and sex. These estimates were made according to guidelines provided by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, and ethnic groups were clustered into white and nonwhite, as in the basic CETA planning table.

The table titled"Veteran Population-FY 1982" provides a comparison of the veteran population with the total population, as well as the estimated number of veterans potentially eligible for CETA programs compared with the total eligible.

Table XVII
Basic CETA Planning Table
FY 1982
Kentucky

	Projected 1982 Total Population	Estimated number of persons potentially eligible for CETA Programs Age 14+	Estimated number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more Age 14+	Estimated number of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines All Ages	Estimated number of persons receiving AFDC Age 14+
Total	3,599,058	545,368	84,888	598,179	109,151
Male	1,734,158	272,534	42,205	298,926	27,399
Female	1,864,900	272,834	42,683	299,253	81,752
19 & under	1,218,400	98,698	19,812	254,585	40,716
20 - 21	128,900	29,007	9,400	22,313	8,511
22 - 44	1,156,086	183,597	44,269	141,229	45,847
45 - 54	361,535	64,463	7,340	49,588	9,166
55+ over	734,137	169,603	4,067	130,464	4,911
White	3,329,801	446,203	66,374	489,410	75,874
Non-White	269,257	99,165	18,514	108,769	33,277

Table XVIII
Vertical Percent Distribution of CETA Eligible Population
by Age, Race, and Sex
FY 1982

Kentucky

	Titles IIB, IID, VI, and VII		Youth Programs	
			YETP and SYEP	YCCIP
Total	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0
Male	50.8	Male	53.5	53.5
Female	49.2	Female	46.5	46.5
White	80.7	White	78.4	78.4
Nonwhite	19.3	Nonwhite	21.6	21.6
14 - 19	23.0	14 - 15	21.2	
20 - 21	10.9	16 - 19	46.6	
22 - 44	52.2	20 - 21	32.2	
45 - 54	9.0			
55+	4.9			

Table XIX
VETERAN POPULATION
FY 1982

PRIME SPONSORS	Total Pop.	Total Vet. Pop.	Vet. % of Tot. Pop.	VIETNAM ERA VETERANS				DISABLED VETERANS			
				Total Viet. Vet. Pop.	% of Tot. Vet. Pop.	Viet. Vets. Under 35 Pop.	% of Total Vet. Pop.	Total Dis. Vet. Pop.	% of Tot.Vet Pop.	Sp. Dis. Vet. Pop.	% of Tot. Vet. Pop.
Balance of State	1,972,336	212,520	10.8	60,104	28.3	41,986	19.8	12,444	5.9	3,630	1.7
Bluegrass Empl. and Training	292,732	35,050	12.0	11,502	32.8	8,035	22.9	1,700	4.9	460	1.3
E.K.C.E.P.	531,074	36,390	6.9	10,925	30.0	7,632	21.0	1,934	5.3	512	1.4
Kenton County	132,054	19,320	14.6	6,116	31.7	4,272	22.1	989	5.1	292	1.5
Lou./Jeff. County	670,862	110,720	16.5	35,353	31.9	24,695	22.3	5,703	5.2	1,316	1.2
KENTUCKY	3,599,058	414,000	11.5	124,000	30.0	86,620	20.9	22,770	5.5	6,210	1.5

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR CETA PROGRAMS

PRIME SPONSORS	Total	Total Veterans	Vet. % of Total	VIETNAM ERA VETERANS				DISABLED VETERANS			
				Total Vietnam Veterans	% of Total Veterans	Vietnam Veterans Under 35	% of Total Veterans	Total Disabled Veterans	% of Total Veterans	Special Disabled Veterans	% of Total Veterans
Balance of State	318,075	39,441	12.4	15,382	39.0	10,886	27.6	2,366	6.0	595	1.5
Bluegrass Empl. and Training	33,755	4,827	14.3	1,878	38.9	1,511	31.3	294	6.1	78	1.6
E.K.C.E.P.	104,675	9,735	9.3	4,342	44.6	3,164	32.5	555	5.7	135	1.4
Kenton County	14,974	2,291	15.3	971	42.4	754	32.9	133	5.8	34	1.5
Lou./Jeff. County	73,889	11,305	15.3	4,296	38.0	3,437	30.4	701	6.2	174	1.5
KENTUCKY	545,368	67,599	12.4	26,869	39.7	19,752	29.2	4,049	6.0	1,016	1.5

Source: Kentucky Department for Human Resources, Bureau for Manpower Services, and the Veterans Employment Service

Compiled 2/81

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A working sketch of the unemployed can be derived from Unemployment Insurance claims data, based on the number of weeks claimed by insured unemployed workers. Since this analysis profiles statistics from a "weeks claimed" basis rather than an insured unemployed person, the statistics are used to find the total weeks claimed rather than persons claiming weeks. This statistical sketch of insured unemployment will attempt to analyze which industries are the major sources of unemployment and the relative ages of the claimants.

During the reference weeks in December 1980, 56,797 weeks of compensation were claimed by unemployed persons in Kentucky. This represented a 31.1 percent increase over December 1979, when 43,326 weeks of unemployment insurance compensation were claimed. The rise in weeks claimed affected women more severely than men, as female insured unemployment increased 55.2 percent to 19,270 claimed weeks in December 1980, and male insured unemployment rose 21.4 percent to 37,527 claimed weeks. Weeks claimed by men still accounted for 66.1 percent of the total.

Weeks claimed by nonwhites increased 41.4 percent over the year, totaling 5,185 in December 1980, and accounting for 9.1 percent of the total insured unemployment. Nonwhite females experienced the largest rise in weeks claimed over the year, with an increase of 78.9 percent.

Insured unemployment in Kentucky increased most over the past year among persons of prime working age. Weeks claimed by persons 22-44 years of age increased 36.0 percent over the year, while weeks claimed by those 45-54 years of age rose 35.8 percent. Weeks claimed by females in these two age groups increase 60.9 percent and 60.2 percent. Persons 65 and over experienced a decline in weeks claimed of 17.6 percent over the past year.

The manufacturing industry accounted for nearly 40.0 percent of the insured unemployment in December 1980, with weeks claimed rising 55.8 percent over December 1979. Weeks claimed by females in manufacturing climbed 77.9 percent over the period. Females also experienced sizable increases in insured unemployment of 71.6 percent and 52.4 percent in the transportation and public utilities and service industries, respectively. Although the construction industry accounted for 22.6 percent of the total male insured unemployment in December 1980, the severity of the problems experienced by this industry over the past year are probably understated here because of the seasonality of the construction industry.

Table XX
Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed
Number of Claimed Weeks of Compensation*
(During Reference Week)
December 1979 - December 1980

Selected Characteristics	Total Insured Unemployment			Male Insured Unemployment			Female Insured Unemployment		
	Dec. 79	Dec.80	% Change	Dec. 79	Dec. 80	% Change	Dec. 79	Dec. 80	% Change
TOTAL	43,326	56,797	31.1	30,912	37,527	21.4	12,415	19,270	55.2
By Age									
Total under 45 years of age	33,457	44,275	32.3	24,260	29,848	23.0	9,196	14,427	56.9
18 and under	384	482	25.5	289	297	2.8	95	185	94.7
19-21 years of age	4,890	5,477	12.0	3,553	3,727	4.9	1,337	1,749	30.8
22-44 years of age	28,182	38,317	36.0	20,418	25,824	26.5	7,764	12,493	60.9
Total 45 and over	9,835	12,483	26.9	6,636	7,640	15.1	3,198	4,843	51.4
45-54 years of age	5,624	7,640	35.8	3,807	4,731	24.3	1,816	2,909	60.2
55-64 years of age	3,508	4,263	21.5	2,375	2,582	8.7	1,133	1,681	48.4
65 and over	704	580	-17.6	454	326	-28.2	249	253	1.6
Total 16-19 years of age	1,831	1,623	-11.4	1,292	1,150	-11.0	539	473	- 12.2
INA	35	39	11.4	15	39	160.0	20	0	-100.0
By Industry Attachment									
Mining	3,393	3,528	4.0	3,193	3,328	4.2	200	200	0.0
Contract Construction	8,059	8,756	8.6	7,785	8,493	9.1	274	263	- 4.3
Manufacturing	14,560	22,569	55.0	9,081	12,824	41.2	5,479	9,745	77.9
Transportation & Public Util.	1,587	1,983	25.0	1,397	1,657	18.6	190	326	71.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,661	7,547	13.3	4,042	4,103	1.5	2,620	3,445	31.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	694	936	34.9	359	468	30.4	334	468	40.1
Services	4,591	6,363	38.6	2,340	2,933	25.3	2,250	3,430	52.4
Other	1,317	1,793	36.1	878	1,301	48.2	439	492	12.1
INA	2,465	3,323	34.8	1,836	2,422	31.9	629	901	43.2
White	39,658	51,612	30.1	28,407	34,423	21.2	11,252	17,189	52.8
Nonwhite	3,668	5,185	41.4	2,505	3,104	23.9	1,163	2,081	78.9

*Due to an inflation factor used in the methodology and rounding, totals may not add.

Table XXI
Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed
Vertical Percent Distribution
December 1979 - December 1980

Selected Characteristics	Total Insured Unemployment		Male Insured Unemployment		Female Insured Unemployment	
	December 1979	December 1980	December 1979	December 1980	December 1979	December 1980
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By Age						
Total under 45 years of age	77.2	78.0	78.5	79.5	74.1	74.9
18 and under	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
19-21 years of age	11.3	9.6	11.5	9.9	10.8	9.1
22-44 years of age	65.0	67.5	66.1	68.8	62.5	64.8
Total 45 and over	22.7	22.0	21.5	20.4	25.8	25.1
45-54 years of age	13.0	13.5	12.3	12.6	14.6	15.1
55-64 years of age	8.1	7.5	7.7	6.9	9.1	8.7
65 and over	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.3
Total 16-19 years of age	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.1	4.3	2.5
INA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
By Industry Attachment						
Mining	7.8	6.2	10.3	8.9	1.6	1.0
Contract Construction	18.6	15.4	25.2	22.6	2.2	1.4
Manufacturing	33.6	39.7	29.4	34.2	44.1	50.6
Transportation & Public Util.	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	15.4	13.3	13.1	10.9	21.1	17.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.4
Services	10.6	11.2	7.6	7.8	18.1	17.8
Other	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.5	2.6
INA	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.5	5.1	4.7
White	91.5	90.9	91.9	91.7	90.6	89.2
Nonwhite	8.5	9.1	8.1	8.3	9.4	10.8

*Due to an inflation factor used in the methodology and rounding, totals may not add.

Barriers to Employment

The analysis of barriers to employment normally yields two distinct yet related groups of barriers: personal and institutional. Personal barriers include lack of work experience, obsolete job skills, educational attainment, etc. Institutional barriers include lack of industrial expansion to provide jobs, employment pathways, low pay scales, etc.

Kentucky is a diverse state geographically and economically. As such, the barriers in one area of the state may be differnet both in terms of content and severity. A prime example of this can be seen in the barriers found in eastern Kentucky. Still, certain barriers are universal statewide, and this section relates some of the more pervasive of these barriers. Most of these are institutional.

1. Lack of job openings - The economic base needs to expand in order to provide jobs for both those wishing jobs and currently in the labor force and those entering or re-entering the labor force. When the economy isn't expanding rapidly enough, secondary labor market jobs (low skill, low salaries, etc.) normally make up a much larger share of available jobs. Many of these jobs do not provide a salary adequate for basic needs yet their salary levels may negate the individual's possibilities for public assistance. Hence, people prefer to remain under the public assistance umbrella.

2. Geographical and climatic concerns - In several rural areas, particulary in eastern Kentucky, the road systems are not adequate for quick, convenient travel to or from employment markets. In addition to this, winters take their toll as certain rural roads may become impassable. Coupled with this the lack of cheap common carrier transport for those without private means and this barrier is severe. In several of the urban areas, lack of efficient and cheaper bus services is less of a problem, as transit systems are revitalized.

3. Counseling needs - Many of Kentucky's individuals pursuing employment may lack certain job-oriented needs or sufficient motivation toward employment. Counseling sessions can provide an individual plan aimed at minimizing or eliminating problems. The plan may call for new training (because of obsolete skills),

adjustments in lifestyle (brought on by a move from the rural to the urban environment), lack of adequate child care, etc. Perhaps the greatest counseling problem is the lack of motivation that many marginal applicants display. Far too many times this is the result of a "history of failure" on the part of the applicant to firmly establish a pattern of finishing efforts the applicant may have initiated.

4. Stereotyping - This problem is probably more prevalent in the urban areas than in the Commonwealth's rural areas. Too many times, discrimination, both manifest and latent, occurs because an individual may be from a different background culturally or ethnically. One of the more pervasive problems of stereotyping in the Commonwealth relates from the stereotyping of the Eastern Kentucky migrant to the cities. Several other barriers may pose problems; however, the stereotyping barrier is one of the more severe for this group.

5. Value systems - Too frequently the values of certain groups tend to conflict with the needs of modern society. In parts of Kentucky, the extended family concept remains extremely strong. People prefer to receive public assistance and stay with their families rather than leave their family's community. Additionally, concepts of rural "independence" remain strongly rooted throughout Kentucky, making adjustment rather difficult.

6. Training needs - A segment of those applying for employment are not job-ready, particulary for higher paying skilled jobs. Additionally, certain jobs become obsolete requiring those holding them to gain new skills. Job obsolescence, as a problem, will magnify in the future, as industries retool. Training for those in need may range from simplified literacy education to complex training programs, and may be offered on the job, in the classroom, or through a combination of both modes.

7 Educational attainment - Many jobs now require at minimum, a high achool diploma or GED certificate. Unless a person has one of these, his options for stable employment are minimized.

8. Lack of good personal skills - Employers normally require employees to be clean and neat in appearance, personable, reliable and prompt. Some individuals need a regimen to gain these skills.

9. Child care - The cost and availability of adequate child care is crucial to families in which the mother must work. When good child care is offered at an affordable price, the mother may then opt for work or training.

10. Handicaps - Remnants of discrimination toward handicapped applicants are still found throughout the labor market. This problem becomes more acute as unemployment grows. Handicaps are normally assessed in terms of two groups: mental and physical handicaps.

Research now shows that persons having mental and/or physical impairments can perform well in a number of primary labor market jobs. The key is to provide adequate counseling and assessment of the client and strong job developmnet efforts with the employer.

APPENDICES

Table XXII
Balance of State
Total Population by Age and Sex
1970 and 1978

	1970	1978 Estimates	1978 % Change from 1970	1978 Male	1978 Female
Total	1,733,985	1,925,500	11.0	950,240	975,260
14+	1,289,215	1,499,822	16.3	731,606	768,216
16+	1,219,973	1,427,835	17.0	694,356	733,479
14-15	69,242	71,987	4.0	37,250	34,737
16-19	137,921	159,199	15.4	86,347	72,852
20-21	63,[illegible]27	83,187	30.0	45,239	37,948
22-24	79,767	112,122	40.6	58,901	53,221
25-44	387,366	480,877	24.1	233,371	247,506
45-64	354,221	362,363	2.3	172,162	190,201
65+	196,711	230,087	17.0	98,336	131,751

Table XXIII

CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
FY 1982
BALANCE OF STATE

AGE COHORT	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	BLACK MALES	BLACK FEMALES	OTHER MALES	OTHER FEMALES	TOTAL WHITES	TOTAL BLACKS	TOTAL OTHERS	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL
0- 4	72,206	71,947	5,673	5,741	139	141	144,153	11,414	280	78,018	77,830	155,847
5- 9	67,129	72,281	4,421	4,789	129	140	139,410	9,210	268	71,679	77,210	148,889
10-14	70,488	76,731	4,180	4,632	133	58	147,219	8,812	191	74,801	81,421	156,221
15-19	101,880	86,153	6,803	6,941	184	119	188,033	13,744	303	108,867	93,213	202,080
20-24	95,842	76,412	6,017	6,422	112	222	172,254	12,438	334	101,971	83,056	185,026
25-29	83,638	72,657	6,888	4,532	166	85	156,295	11,419	251	90,692	77,274	167,966
30-34	66,279	74,574	4,139	3,816	82	134	140,852	7,955	216	70,499	78,525	149,024
35-39	49,785	61,970	2,129	2,690	0	143	111,755	4,819	143	51,914	64,803	116,717
40-44	41,565	52,757	1,454	2,310	49	104	94,322	3,765	153	43,069	55,172	98,240
45-49	38,422	48,684	1,329	2,254	58	154	87,106	3,584	212	39,809	51,093	90,902
50-54	41,167	48,390	1,426	2,153	22	94	89,557	3,579	116	42,615	50,637	93,252
55-59	40,446	47,546	1,649	2,159	20	75	87,991	3,809	95	42,115	49,780	91,895
60-64	36,340	43,967	1,421	1,923	21	15	80,307	3,344	36	37,781	45,906	83,686
65-69	33,111	40,031	1,643	2,141	5	23	73,142	3,784	28	34,758	42,195	76,953
70-74	26,673	33,347	1,397	1,458	5	22	60,019	2,854	27	28,075	34,826	62,901
75 +	32,858	55,241	1,863	2,739	9	26	88,100	4,602	34	34,730	58,006	92,736
14-15	34,474	32,577	2,197	2,315	63	35	67,050	4,511	99	36,734	34,927	71,660
16-19	81,504	68,923	5,443	5,553	147	95	150,427	10,995	242	87,094	74,570	161,664
19 and under	311,702	307,113	21,077	22,103	585	457	618,815	43,180	1,042	333,364	329,673	663,037
20-21	38,337	30,565	2,407	2,569	45	89	68,902	4,975	133	40,788	33,222	74,011
22-44	298,772	307,806	18,220	17,202	364	599	606,578	35,422	963	317,356	325,606	642,963
45-54	79,589	97,074	2,756	4,407	80	248	176,663	7,162	328	82,424	101,729	184,154
55 and over	169,427	220,132	7,972	10,421	60	161	389,559	18,392	221	177,458	230,713	408,172
TOTAL	897,827	962,690	52,431	56,701	1,134	1,554	1,860,516	109,132	2,688	951,391	1,020,945	1,972,336

Table XXIV
Civilian Labor Force Trends
Balance of State Prime Sponsor

		Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	State Unemployment Rate
1980	Annual Average	892,519	816,865	75,654	8.5	8.1
	December	883,692	812,728	70,964	8.1	7.6
	November	896,494	827,987	68,507	7.7	7.3
	October	911,889	838,654	73,235	8.0	7.7
	September	909,460	832,263	77,197	8.5	8.3
	August	905,272	826,358	78,914	8.7	8.6
	July	909,547	820,519	89,028	9.8	9.0
	June	910,014	825,118	84,996	9.2	9.0
	May	904,032	832,390	71,642	7.9	7.6
	April	886,231	815,332	70,899	8.0	7.6
	March	868,206	796,596	71,610	8.3	7.7
	February	860,046	780,442	79,604	9.3	8.8
	January	855,322	784,081	71,241	8.3	7.9
1979	Annual Average	827,180	780,270	46,910	5.7	5.6
	December	830,206	778,853	51,353	6.2	5.8
	November	835,555	792,011	43,544	5.2	5.2
	October	846,714	803,822	42,892	5.1	5.1
	September	841,558	801,774	39,784	4.7	4.8
	August	831,544	789,599	41,945	5.0	5.4
	July	835,954	786,278	49,676	5.9	5.9
	June	843,495	801,379	42,116	5.0	5.3
	May	826,466	789,344	37,122	4.5	4.5
	April	813,008	770,104	42,904	5.3	5.1
	March	807,861	758,263	49,598	6.1	5.9
	February	803,028	744,966	58,062	7.2	6.9
	January	810,753	746,836	63,917	7.9	7.3
1978	Annual Average	826,948	783,546	43,402	5.2	5.2
1977	Annual Average	806,463	769,137	37,326	4.6	4.7
1976	Annual Average	763,317	721,934	41,383	5.4	5.6
1975	Annual Average	742,892	686,999	55,893	7.5	7.3

Table XXV

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
FY 1982
BALANCE OF STATE

AGE CORHOT	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	BLACK MALES	BLACK FEMALES	OTHER MALES	OTHER FEMALES	TOTAL WHITES	TOTAL BLACKS	TOTAL OTHERS	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL
LABOR FORCE FIGURES												
16-19	50,770	29,108	2,468	2,636	128	46	79,877	5,104	174	53,366	31,790	85,156
20-21	32,766	19,500	1,390	1,759	19	37	52,266	3,148	56	34,174	21,296	55,470
22-44	274,147	217,138	14,536	12,838	247	272	491,285	27,374	518	288,930	230,248	519,177
45-54	57,479	40,055	2,326	2,614	28	106	97,534	4,940	133	59,833	42,774	102,607
55 and over	74,519	48,612	3,942	3,486	38	116	123,132	7,428	254	78,499	52,215	130,714
TOTAL	489,681	354,413	24,662	23,333	459	577	844,094	47,995	1,036	514,802	378,323	893,125
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES												
16-19	62.3	42.2	45.3	47.5	86.9	48.8	53.1	46.4	71.9	61.3	42.6	52.7
20-21	85.5	63.8	57.7	68.5	41.9	41.9	75.9	63.3	41.9	83.8	64.1	74.9
22-44	91.8	70.5	79.8	74.6	67.8	45.3	81.0	77.3	53.8	91.0	70.7	80.7
45-54	72.2	41.3	84.4	59.3	34.7	42.6	55.2	69.0	40.7	72.6	42.0	55.7
55 and over	44.0	22.1	49.4	33.5	63.6	72.1	31.6	40.4	69.8	44.2	22.6	32.0
TOTAL	73.3	48.9	67.0	58.1	66.0	48.4	60.6	62.4	54.9	73.0	49.4	60.7
UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES												
	24,964	26,498	3,062	3,416	45	67	51,462	6,479	112	28,072	29,981	58,053
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES												
	5.1	7.5	12.4	14.6	9.9	11.6	6.1	13.5	10.9	5.5	7.9	6.5

Table XXVI
Basic CETA Planning Table
FY 1982
Kentucky Balance of State

	Projected 1982 Total Population	Estimated number of persons potentially eligible for CETA Programs Age 14+	Estimated number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more Age 14+	Estimated number of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines All Ages	Estimated number of persons receiving AFDC Age 14+
Total	1,972,336	318,075	46,988	348,883	49,426
Male	951,143	162,325	23.771	178,049	12,409
Female	1,021,193	155,750	23,217	170,834	37,017
19 & under	663,699	57,561	11,768	148,484	18,437
20 - 21	73,842	16,918	5,398	13,014	3,854
22 - 44	641,735	107,080	23,413	82,372	20,759
45 - 54	185,025	37,597	3,972	28,922	4,151
55+ over	408,035	98,919	2,437	76,091	2,225
White	1,858,899	276,468	40,257	303,291	38,101
Non-White	113,437	41,607	6,731	45,592	11,325

Table XXVII
Vertical Percent Distribution of CETA Eligible Population
by Age, Race, and Sex
FY 1982

Balance of State

	Titles IIB, IID, VI, and VII	Youth Programs	
		YETP and SYEP	YCCIP
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.9	52.9	52.9
Female	48.1	47.1	47.1
White	88.5	86.4	86.4
Nonwhite	11.5	13.6	13.6
14 - 19	25.0	21.2	
16 - 19		47.9	
20 - 21	11.2	30.9	
22 - 44	49.5		
45 - 54	8.9		
55+	5.4		

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION GLOSSARY

ACTIVE FILE. A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications).

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT. Includes self-employed farmers, family members (including unpaid family members) and hired workers who performed work on farms for the pay period including the 12th of the month.

APPLICANT. A person, legally qualified to work in the United States, who has either a partial or full application record.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS. The average hourly earnings of production or non-supervisory workers in any industry. Published each month for selected industries.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF). All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area (excluding members of armed forces) who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES). Monthly current estimates of nonagricultural wage and salaried employment, hours and earnings by industry based on a sample of employing establishments which report their total employment, earnings paid and hours worked for production/non-supervisory employees.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS). A national survey conducted each month with a scientifically selected sample representing the noninstitutional civilian population in the United States. This survey provides monthly statistics on employment, unemployment, and related subjects which are analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT). The dictionary makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U. S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations. The standardization of job titles and the accompanying definitions of job duties provide a unique tool for the many users of occupational information.

DURABLE GOODS. Known as "hard goods", the term refers to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, nonelectrical and electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. The corresponding standard industrial classification codes (SIC's) are 19, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39. Also see NONDURABLE GOODS.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS. Measurements of various economic and business movements and activities of a community such as: employment, unemployment, hours worked, income, savings, volume of building permits, volume of sales, etc., whose fluctuations affect and may be used to determine overall economic trends.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (CETA). A person who is either:

(i) a member of a family which receives public assistance;
(ii) a member of a family whose income during the previous 6 months, on an annualized basis, was such that:

(A) the family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance, or
(B) it does not exceed the poverty level, or
(C) it does not exceed 70 percent of the Lower Living Standard Income Level;

(iii) a foster child on whose behalf State or local government payments are made;
(iv) a client of a sheltered workshop;
(v) a handicapped individual who is living at home and who is unemployed;
(vi) institutionalized in a prison, hospital, or similar institution; or

(vii) a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution.

EMPLOYMENT. Employment is expressed as the number of persons who, during the reference period (i.e., the week which includes the 12th of the month), worked as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family. Employment also includes all those persons who were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, regardless of whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM (ESARS). A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data System (MODS) which generates statistical output reports.

ENTRY-LEVEL JOBS. A job in which employers will accept and hire workers with little or no previous experience in the occupation and with relatively minimum training or education for the specific job.

EXPANSION DEMAND. The new job openings created by expansion or growth in a given occupation or industry. (See Labor Demand and Replacement Demand)

FISCAL YEAR (FY). A term utilized by most governmental agencies to denote a year beginning October 1 and ending September 30 of the next calendar year. Thus, FY '81 is October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

INDUSTRY. Used in the compilation of economic statistics, an industry describes a type of economic activity in which a firm or group of firms is engaged. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

JOB-READY APPLICANT. An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.

JOB VACANCIES. Jobs for which an employer is actively trying to recruit workers from outside of his establishment.

LABOR DEMAND. As used for labor market analysis and for civilian labor force projections, labor demand is an estimate of the number of job opportunities which exist and will occur over a given period of time.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE. The proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR MARKET AREA. A labor market area consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of its central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION. The delivery of labor foce, employment, unemployment, wage, supply and demand, occupational, industrial and economic and demographic data for the analysis of manpower problems.

LABOR SUPPLY. The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND. One of the concepts used to describe the interaction of job seekers and employers in the labor market. Analysis of labor demand/supply provides indications of whether or not at prevailing wages, working conditions, location, etc., the number of job seekers (supply) and jobs offered (demand) are in balance. (See Shortage and Surplus Occupations)

LABOR TURNOVER. When applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry, or area, labor turnover refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

MINORITY. A term denoting those persons who are non-white, of Spanish-Heritage or those having other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT. All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month.

NONDURABLE GOODS. Known as "soft goods," nondurable goods refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time-three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. The corresponding standard industrial classification codes (SIC's) are 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND. Demand for workers when listed by occupation other than industry. See LABOR DEMAND.

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY. The transfer of workers from one occupation to another. A change in occupations may be along a path of advancement or "career ladder," among related occupations or "job clusters," or among unrelated occupations or "job clusters," or among unrelated occupations-- "career lattices".

PRIMARY LABOR MARKET. Jobs characterized by high wages and good working conditions. These jobs are also characterized by good advancement possibilities, employment stability, and the fair administration of work rules using established procedures.

PROJECTIONS. Projections are forecasts into the future based upon specified assumptions of past trends in employment, labor force, job opportunities, etc., both on a total basis as well as by occupation and/or industry based upon previous experiences of employment, the labor force, and job opportunities. Projections may be short range (i.e., for three years or less) or long range (i.e., for more than three years).

REPLACEMENT DEMAND. The demand or job openings, created by workers who leave the labor force for any reason or who change occupations, is known as REPLACEMENT DEMAND and is part of total demand.

SEASONAL FACTORS. The fluctuations in a statistical series (eg, employment, unemployment, etc.) resulting from varying cycles in individual industries and/or combinations of industries, such as, weather conditions, holidays, and the start or end of vacation seasons.

SECONDARY LABOR MARKET. Jobs which are characterized by low pay, poor working conditions, few advancement possibilities, and a very personalized employee - supervisor relationship which lends itself to favoritism and a lack of standard work discipline.

SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS. Occupations for which recruitment needs cannot be met within a reasonable time period because of the lack of qualified workers. The persistence of a large number of openings is not always in itself a sign of worker shortages.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC). The SIC covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes it possible to classify establishments according to type of activity and may be classified according to 2, 3, or 4 digit basis, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). An SMSA is generally designated on the basis of population statistics reported in a census conducted by the Bureau of the Census and involves two basic criteria. An SMSA is defined as a city or group of contiguous cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants. This is the central city. The county in which the central city is located is defined as the central county. An SMSA also may include an additional county or counties contiguous to the SMSA when the economic and social relationships between the central and contiguous counties meet specified criteria of metropolitan character and integration. There is no limit to the number of outlying metropolitan counties so long as all other criteria are met. SMSA's may cross State lines if necessary to include qualified contiguous counties.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND. One of the various tools used to indicate an adequate supply or oversupply of workers, or a demand for workers in a specific occupation or in a general area.

SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS. Those occupations in which there are an insufficient number of jobs available as compared to the number of workers who are willing to accept the jobs. (See Shortage Occupations)

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONCEPT. The summation of workers in agriculture, in private non-agriculture wage and salary activities, government, those self-employed, and unpaid family workers (e.g., family members working in family operated business)

TOTAL LABOR FORCE. The count of both Civilian Labor Force and the Armed Forces by place of residence. (See Civilian Labor Force and Work Force).

UNDEREMPLOYED. A term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of competence. This includes persons employed part-time for economic reasons. The terms underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED. Persons in the labor force 16 years and over who did not work during the survey week, but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last 4 weeks and who are available for work during the survey week. Also included were those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE. The number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the Civilian Labor Force. The rate may be computed on a national, State or area basis.

WORKFORCE. The sum of employment on a place of work basis plus unemployment. Workforce may be contrasted with labor force which is the sum of employment on a place of residence basis plus unemployment. The workforce concept takes account of the incommuting or outcommuting in a labor area and for multiple job-holding. In using the labor force rather than the workforce.

Sources and Methods

Table No.

I. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1970 data); Urban Studies Center, University of Louisville (1978 data)
Method: Aggregation of data to meet report data breaks

II. Source: Same as Table I
Method: Same as Table I

III. Source: Statistical Analysis and Research Branch and Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory; University of California

IV. Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

V. Source: Same as Table IV

VI. Source: Occupational Employment Statistics Section, Statistical Analysis and Research Branch, Bureau for Manpower Services
Method: Based on an industry-occupation matrix approach

VII. Source: Same as Table VI
Method: Same as Table VI

VIII. Source: Same as Table VI
Method: Same as Table VI

IX. Source: Current Employment Statistics Section, Statistical Analysis and Research Branch, Bureau for Manpower Services
Method: Utilizing data derived from the Current Employment Statistics samples, number columns were generated and percentages were calculated

X. Source: Sames as Table IX
Method: Estimates were made based on monthly samples of payroll and hours of production workers in the manufacturing industries

XI. Source: Sames as Table IX
Method: Estimates were made based on monthly samples of accessions and separations of production workers in the manufacturing and mining industry

XII. Source: Labor Area Unemployment Statistics Section, Statistical Analysis and Research Branch, Bureau for Manpower Services
Method: These estimates are derived utilizing a Bureau for Labor Statistics mandated 43 step disaggregation methodology utilizing statewide estimates and applicable federal factors as the primary data inputs. The data is aggregated for area totals.

XIII.	Source:	Same as Table XII
	Method:	Same as Table XII
XIV.	Source:	Same as Table XII
	Method:	Same as Table XII
XV.	Source:	Statistical Analysis and Research Branch, Bureau for Manpower Services and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California
XVI.	Source:	Same as Table XV
XVII.	Source:	Manpower Economic Analysis Section, Statistical Analysis and Research Branch, Bureau for Manpower Services
	Method:	Based on estimating procedures developed by the Employment and Training Administrative, U. S. Department of Labor
XVIII.	Source:	Same as Table XVII
XIX.	Source:	Kentucky Department for Human Resource, Bureau for Manpower Services, and the Veterans Employment Service
	Method:	Based on estimating procedures developed by the Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, and disaggregated accoring to Employment Service experiential data at the local level
XX.	Source:	Division of Unemployment Insurance
	Method:	Sample data was inflated to total number of weeks claimed during the period and percentages were calculated
XXI.	Source:	Same as Table XVIII
	Method:	Same as Table XVIII
XXII.	Source:	Same as Table I
	Method:	Same as Table I
XXIII.	Source:	Same as Table III
	Method:	Same as Table III
XXIV.	Source:	Same as Table XII
	Method:	Same as Table XII
XXV.	Source:	Same as Table XV
	Method:	Same as Table XV
XXVI.	Source:	Same as Table XVII
	Method:	Same as Table XVII
XXVII.	Source:	Same as Table XVII
	Method:	Same as Table XVII